THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Magnia, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

Press'd Tobacco in kegs, equal to James River Tobacco.
Plug Tobacco
Ladies Twist do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Spanish and American Segars.

All the above articles are well manufactured, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812.

N. B. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

PIONEER.

SUBSCRIBERS to the "Pioneer" in the country, are requested to call with those gentlemen, on whose subscription lists they left their names, when they shall be regularly served, upon the publication of each succeeding number.

The subscribers in Pittsburgh shall, pursuant to engagement, be regularly served at their houses, and should any be neglected who have subscribed, or should any subscribe in future, they are respectfully solicited to leave their names with their address in the hands of some subscriber, who will deliver it to the person employed in distributing the numbers. It is further requested, that the subscribers patiently wait the delivery of their numbers, and make their payments to the person who delivers. Punctuality in this will be indispensibly neccessary to prevent embarrassment.

Country subscribers and such in town, as may still, notwithstanding the most scrupulous attention, be unsupplied, are invited to call at the bookstore of Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum.

Editors of newspapers who exchange with the Pioneer, are requested to make a few insertions of the above.

N. B. No. 2 will be published on the 17th instant, and every succeeding number will appear on the first Tuesday of each month.

March 14. 3t.

(Continued from our last.)

No. 14,

Boston, May 25, 1809.

Sir—My last was under date of the 5th inst. The unexpected change that has taken place in consequence of Mr. Madison's prompt acceptance of the friendly proposals of G Britain has caused a temporary suspension of the conflict of parties; and they both regard him with equal wonder and distrust. They all ascribe his conduct to various motives, but none believe him to be in earnest.

The state of New York has returned to the Assembly a majority of federal members. All this proves that an anti-commercial faction cannot rule the nothern states. Two months ago the state of New-York was not ranked among the states that would adopt the policy of that of Massachusetts; and any favorable change was exceedingly problematical.

I beg leave to suggest that in the present state of things in this country my presence can contribute very little to the interests of Great Britain. If Mr. Erskine be sanctioned in all he has conceded, by his Majesty's Ministers, it is unnecessary for me, as indeed it would be unavailing to make any attempt to carry into effect the original purposes of my mission. While I think it to be my duty to give this intimation to you, I beg it may be understood that I consider myself entirely at the disposal of his Majesty's government.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 15.

Montreal, June 12, 1809.

Sir—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I received, through Mr. Secretary Ryland, your Excellency's commands to return to Canada, and, after the delays incident to this season of the year, in a journey from Boston, arrived here yesterday.

Your Excellency will have seen by the papers of the latest dates from the U. States, that a formidable opposition is already organized in Congress to the late measures of Mr. Madison, and it is very evident, that if he be sincere in his professions of attachment to Great Britain, his party will abandon him. Sixty-one members have already voted against a resolution to approve of what he has done; and, I have no doubt the rest of the democratic party will follow the example, as soon as they recover from the astonishment into which his apparent defection has thrown them.

The present hopes of the federalists are founded on the probability of a war with France; but, at all events, this party is strong and well organised enough to prevent a war with England. It would now be superfluous to trouble your Excellency with an account of the nature and extent of the arrangements made by the federal party, to resist any attempt of the government unfavorable to Great Britain. They were such as do great credit to their ability and principles; and while a judicious policy is observed by Great Britain, secure her interests in America from decay. My fear of inducing a false security on the part of His Majesty's government in their efficiency and eventual success, may have inclined me to refrain from doing them that justice in my former letters, which I willingly take the present occasion to express.

I trust your Excellency will ascribe the style and manner of my communications and the frequent ambiguities introduced in them, as arising from the secrecy necessary to be observed and my consciousness that you understood my meaning on the most delicate points without risking a particular explanation.

I lament that no occasion commensurate to my wishes has permitted me to prove how much I value the confidence of your Excellency and the approbation already expressed by his Majesty's minister.

I have the honor to be, &c.

I certify that the foregoing letters are the same referred to in the letter of H. W. Ryland, Esq dated May 1st. 1809, relating to the mission in which I was employed by Sir James Craig, by his letter of instructions bearing date February 6, 1809.

(Signed,) JOHN HENRY.

No. V.

Mr. Ryland to Mr. J. Henry, 1st May, 1809.

My Dear Sir—The news we have received this day from the States will, I imagine, soon bring you back to us, and if you arrive at Montreal by the middle of June I shall probably have the pleasure of meeting you there, as I am going up with Sir James and a large suite. The last letters received from you are to the 13th April; the whole are now transcribing for the purpose of being sent home where they cannot fail of doing you great credit, and I most sincerely hope they may eventually contribute to your permanent advantage. It is not necessary to repeat the assurance that no effort within the compass of my power shall be wanting to this end.

I am cruelly out of spirits at the idea of old England truckling to such a debased and accursed government as that of the U. States.

I am greatly obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in procuring the books, though if Spain falls I shall scarcely have heart to look into them. I can add no more now, but that I am most heartily, and affectionally, yours,

(Signed) H. W. R.

J. Henry, esq. Boston.

Mr. Ryland to Mr. Henry, dated 4th May, 1809.

My dear sir—You must consider the short letter I wrote you by the last post as altogether unofficial, but I am now to intimate to you in a more formal manner our hope of your speedy return, as the object of your journey seems, for the present at least, to be at an end. We have London news by the way of the river up to the 6th March, which tallies to a day with what we have received by the way of the States. Heartily wishing you a safe and speedy journey back to us.

I am, my dear sir, most sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. W. R.

Have the goodness to bring my books with you, though I shall have little spirit to look into them unless you bring good news from Spain.

No. VI.

Mr. Henry's memorial to Lord Liverpool, enclosed in a letter to Mr. Peel, of the 13th of June, with a copy of that letter.

The undersigned most respectfully submits the following statement to the Earl of Liverpool:

Long before and during the administration of your lordship's predecessor, the undersigned bestowed much personal attention to the state of parties, and to the political measures in the United States of America—

[Here is an erasure of about four lines]

Soon after the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, when his majesty's governor general of British America had reason to believe that the two countries would be involved in a war, and had submitted to his majesty's ministers the arrangements of the English party in the United States for an efficient resistance to the general government, which would probably terminate in a separation of the northern states from the general confederacy; he applied to the undersigned to undertake a mission to Boston where the whole concerns of the opposition were managed. The object of the mission was to promote and encourage the federal party to resist the measures of the general government; to offer assurances of aid and support from his majesty's government of Canada; and to open a communication between the leading men engaged in that opposition and the governor general, upon such a footing as circumstances might suggest; and finally to render the plan then in contemplation subservient to the views of his majesty's government.

The undersigned undertook the mission which lasted from the month of January to the month of June inclusive, during which period

those public acts and legislative resolutions of the assemblies of Massachusetts and Connecticut were passed, which kept the general government of the United States in check, and deterred it from carrying into execution the measures of hostility with which Great-Britain was menaced.

For his services on the occasion herein recited, and the loss of time and expences incurred, the undersigned neither sought nor received any compensation; but trusted to the justice and liberality of his majesty's government for the reward of services which could not, he humbly conceives, be estimated in pounds, shillings and pence. On the patronage and support which was promised in the letter of Sir J. Craig, under date of the 20th January, 1809, wherein he gives an assurance, "That the former correspondence and political information transmitted by the undersigned, had met with the particular approbation of his majesty's secretary of state; and that his execution of the mission (proposed to be undertaken in that letter) would give him a claim not only on the governor general but on his majesty's ministers;" the undersigned has relied, and now most respectfully claims, in whatever mode the earl of Liverpool may be pleased to adopt.

The undersigned most respectfully takes this occasion to state, that Sir James Craig promised him an employment in Canada worth upwards of one thousand pounds a year, by his letter (herewith transmitted) under date of 13th September, 1809, which he has just learned has, in consequence of his absence, been given to another person.

The under signed abstains from commenting on this transaction; and most respectfully suggests that the appointment of Judge Advocate General of the province of Lower Canada, with a salary of five hundred pounds a year, or a consulate in the United States, *sine curia*, would be considered by him as a liberal discharge of any obligation that his majesty's government may entertain in relation to his services.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Peel inclosing the foregoing.

SIR,—I take the liberty to inclose to you a memorial addressed to the earl of Liverpool; and beg you will have the goodness either to examine the documents in your office, or those in my own possession, touching the extent and legitimacy of my claims.

Mr. Ryland, the secretary of Sir J. Craig, is now in London; and, from his official knowledge of the transactions and facts alluded to in the memorial, can give any information required on that subject.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H.

June 13th, 1811.

No. VII.

Letter of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, by his secretary R. Peel, Esq. recognizing Mr. Henry's services, &c.

Downing Street, 28th June, 1811.

SIR,—I have not failed to lay before the earl of Liverpool, the memorial, together with its several inclosures, which was delivered to me a few days since, by General Loft, at your desire.

His lordship has directed me to acquaint you, that he has referred to the correspondence in this office, of the year 1808, and finds two letters from Sir James Craig, dated 10th of April, and 5th of May, transmitting the corrspondence that has passed during your residence in the northern states of America, and expressing his confidence in your ability and judgment, but lord Liverpool has not discovered any wish on the part of Sir James Craig, that your claims for compensation should be referred to this country; nor, indeed, is allusion made to any kind of arrangement or agreement that has been made by that officer with you.

Under these circumstances, and had not Sir James Craig determined on his immediate return to England, it would have been lord Liverpool's wish to have referred your memorial to him as being better enabled to appreciate the ability and success with which you executed a mission, undertaken at his desire. Lord Liverpool will, however transmit it to Sir James Craig's successor in the government, with an assurance, that, from the recommendation he has received in your favor, and the opinion he has formed on your correspondence, he is convinced that the public service will be benefitted by your active employment in a public situation.

Lord Livepool will also feel himself bound to give the same assurance to the Marquis Wellesley, if there is a probability that it will advance the success of the application which you have made to his lordship.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) ROBERT PEEL.

John Henry, Esq. Leicester square.

[*The remaining documents only give an account of Henry's want of success in his application to the British government, and are of no importance to us.*)

The committee of Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the President's Message of the 9th inst. covering copies of certain documents communicated to him by a Mr. John Henry, beg leave to

REPORT IN PART—

That, although they did not deem it necessary or proper to go into an investigation of the authenticity of documents communicated to Congress on the responsibility of a co-ordinate branch of the government; it may, nevertheless, be satisfactory to the House to be informed, that the original papers, with the evidences relating to them in the possession of the executive, were submitted to their examination, and were such as fully to satisfy the committee of their genuineness.

The circumstances under which the disclosures of Henry were made to the government, involving considerations of political expediency, have prevented the committee from making those disclosures the basis of any proceeding against him. And from the careful concealment, on his part, of every circumstance which could lead to the discovery and punishment of any individuals within the U. States (should there be any such) who were criminally connected with him, no distinct object was presented to the committee by his communication, for the exercise of the power with which they were invested, of sending for persons and papers. On being informed, however that there was a foreigner in the city of Washington, who lately came to this country, from Europe, with Henry, and was supposed to be in his confidence, the committee thought proper to send for him. His examination taken under oath and reduced to writing, they herewith submit to the house.

The transaction disclosed by the President's message presents to the minds of the committee conclusive evidence that the British government at a period of peace, and during the most friendly professions, have been deliberately and perfidiously pursuing measures to divide these states; and to involve our citizens in all the guilt of treason, and the horrors of a civil war. It is not however the intention of the committee to dwell upon a proceeding, which, at all times, and among all nations has been considered as one of the most aggravated character; and which, from the nature of our government, depending on a virtuous union of sentiment, ought to be regarded by us with the deepest abhorrence.

Document accompanying the above report.

Friday, March 13.

Count Edward de Crillon sworn—This deponent knows Mr. Henry—he dined with him at Mr. Wellesley Pole's, in September, and afterwards at Lord Yarmouth's; met with him also at different fashionable clubs; deponent fell in with Mr. H. subsequently by accident; deponent had ordered his servants to procure him a passage for America; they met with captain Tracy, of the ship New Galen, of Boston, at the New London Coffee House—after agreeing with him on the terms of the passage, captain T. applied to deponent to know if he was ready to embark the next day, as the ship would sail on the following morning; deponent said no—that he should send his servants on board, but should take a post-chaise for Portsmouth and cross over to the Isle of Wight, where he should wait for the vessel. On the day following he went accordingly to Portsmouth, but before his departure he received a letter from captain Tracy, couched in the following terms: "Sir, you must go to Ryde, where you will find a gentleman called captain Henry, waiting for the New Galen; I shall send a boat on shore for both of you." Deponent went to Ryde, but did not find captain H. there—thence he proceeded to Cowes, and enquired of the American consul "if the New Galen had passed?" fearing that she had sailed without him. The consul informed him that the ship was detained in the Downs by head winds; deponent returned to Ryde and remained there three weeks alone before captain H. arrived. Captain H came to him and told him that the ship was badly found, and advised him to go to Liverpool and take the packet; deponent refused, having paid his passage and his trunks being on board—capt. H. three days after his arrival fell sick, he kept his bed twenty-two days, during which time he was often delirious, frequently uttering the name of Lord Liverpool. The deponent having two servants, one of them attended on Mr. H. during his illness—he was visited by Mr. Powell of Philadelphia, a Mr. Wilkinson, or Dickson, of the British army, and a Mr. Perkins, of Boston; he received above 200 letters from a Boston house (Higginsons) in Finsley square, that had lately stopped payment. He refused to take the letters, giving them to the captain. Mr. H. was also visited by a Mr. Bagholt, who brought him letters from Sir J. Craig—Henry refused to receive those letters—he recovered from his sickness—deponent occupying the most agreeable house in the place, Henry's physician asked the favor of an apartment for him till he was ready to embark. After eight weeks detention, the wind became fair and the vessel sailed. The day before her departure Mr. Bagholt arrived at Ryde, with letters from Lord Liverpool to Sir Geo. Prevost, and to Mr. Henry, who, when he saw the seal of the letter addressed to him, said, throwing it on the table, "that is a letter from Lord Liverpool; what more does he want with me?"—He appeared to be much agitated and retired to his room. Mr. Bagholt returned that night to London without taking leave: but the wind coming fair the next morning the ship sailed. Mr. Edward Wire, and Mr. West, both of Boston, and a Mrs. Thompson of London, were passengers in the ship—Henry at first appeared very low spirited, took a cabin to himself, and mostly dined alone. In good weather he employed himself in shooting pistols, at which he was very expert. One dark night, about ten o'clock, the witness was walking on deck much dejected, when Henry accosted him—"Count Crillon, (said he) you have no confidence in me; you are unhap-

py; confide your sorrows to me.' H spoke so kindly that deponent made him in part acquainted with his situation—He replied, " one confidence deserves another:" I will now tell you my situation I have been very ill treated by the British government —I was born in Ireland, of one of the first families in that country, poor, because a younger brother—I went to America with expectations from an uncle (Daniel M'Cormick, Esq. of New-York) who possesses a large fortune, is old and unmarried. French persecution having exiled from that country many of the respectable families of France. I married a lady of that description, who died and left two daughters without fortune—I applied to the American government, and thro the influence of the British minister I was appointed a captain of artillery during Mr. Adams's administration— I had command at Portland and at the fort near Boston, and while in commission I was employed in quelling a meeting or insurrection among the soldiery, and during my continuance in office I gave general satisfaction.— But perceiving no field for my ambition I purchased an estate in Vermont, near the Canada line, and there studied law for five years without stirring from home. I detested republican government, and I filled the newspapers with essays against it.

Saturday, March 14, 1812.

Count C. in continuation.—Deponent says that Henry told him in the course of his interview, which he mentioned yesterday, that the severity of his strictures in the public prints against republican government attracted the attention of the British government. " Sir James Craig," continued he, " became desirous of my acquaintance. He invited me to Quebec. where I staid some time. Hence I went to Montreal, where every thing I had to fear, and all I had to hope, was disclosed to me. I went afterwards to Boston, where I established my usual residence. I was surrounded by all the people pointed out to me by the agents who were under my orders. I lived at the exchange coffee house, gave large parties, made excursions into the country, and received an order extraordinary from Sir James Craig, to dispose of the fleet at Halifax, and of the troops, to further the object of my mission if required. My devotion to the cause was extreme. I exhausted all my funds. I spent many precious years in the service; and was advised to proceed to London. The government treated me with great kindness. I was received in the highest circles; was complimented with a ticket as a member of the Pitt Club, without being balloted for. And when I had spent all my money and presented my claims for retribution, the government attempted to cheapen my services, (marchander) to beat me down. My claims were to the amount of 32,000l. sterling. I was told, however, that I should be provided for, by a recommendation to Sir George Prevost, in case I would return to Canada, and continue my mission and services, as before; and to exercise the same vigilance over the interests of the British government. At the same time, the government appointed a friend of mine, an Irish gentleman, attorney general for Canada, through my influence." [Deponent saw this gentleman at Mr. Gilbert Robertson's in New-York.] Henry continued— " Disappointed in my expectations, I was impatient to proceed to Canada to sell my estates and my library, and take my revenge against the British government. I knew that if I went to Canada, I must deliver up my dispatches, and that I should afterwards be put off by the government. I therefore determined to retain the documents in my own possession, as the instrument of my revenge. Determined to extricate myself from my embarrassing connection with the British government, I refused the offer of a passage to Halifax in one of their ships of war; and determined to live privately and retired at Ryde, and take passage in the first vessel that should sail for the United States. This is the cause of your meeting me at Ryde."

Deponent represents to Henry— " That England was his legitimate government, that he would render himself the most odious of all characters by betraying it; that his (the deponent's) government had treated him harshly, and that he then laboured under its displeasure, but no consideration should induce him to act against it; that we must not resent a parent's injuries; tells him to have patience, and wait for his reward." Henry then pleaded in his justification the wrongs of his native country, Ireland, inflicted by the British government.

Henry came down to Washington, and stopped at Tomlinson's, where deponent saw him. He afterwards removed to Georgetown, to the house of one Davis, an auctioneer, where the deponent visited him every day, and found him always occupied. Deponent waited for his disclosures, not having any disposition to pry into his secrets, but Henry was entirely silent, and incessantly sighing very deeply.— On the day of Gen. Blount's funeral, deponent took Henry down to Alexandria, in expectation that he might communicate his projects—but he was still reserved. After dinner they returned, and whilst in the carriage, Henry tells deponent " that he has great confidence in him; that he (deponent had been here some time, and asks his opinion of Mr. Monroe." Deponent answered that he was very little acquainted with any body, but tho't Mr. Monroe a most virtuous and respectable man.

Deponent remained several days without hearing any thing more, until one morning at 7 o'clock, Henry came to his apartment and said—" Crillon! you must sell me St. Martial," (an estate of the deponent's in Lebeur, near the Spanish frontier) " you have the title papers with you. My name will be rescued from oblivion by living near Crillon, the habitation of your ancestors, and of a man who has been my friend." Deponent answered that he had no objection; and, if Henry on seeing the property was not satisfied, he would give orders to his agent in France to cancel the bargain. The conveyance was accordingly made.— Henry left deponent, when Mr Brent to whom Henry was not introduced, came into deponent's apartment. About this time deponent received four anonymous threatening letters, and was advised by his friends that he was surrounded by spies; but he told them that he had nothing to fear—that he was *sans peur & sans reproche.* By one of these letters I was advised to leave the city before 12 o'clock, as a person had just arrived from London with orders to arrest me. Meanwhile rumors circulated very generally to the deponent's prejudice, and he was under the necessity of vindicating his character and of correcting the author of those reports.

The message of the President gave the deponent the first intelligence of the true state of the transaction.

Henry told deponent that a Mr. Gilvary, or Gillivray, from Quebec, had come to him at New-York, to persuade him to go to Canada; but Henry said " he would not—that the Rubicon was passed."

Henry kept the first company at Boston.

Being questioned, if Henry had mentioned the names of any persons with whom he had confered? deponent answered " None."

Deponent landed at Boston Dec. 24, 1811; staid there about ten or twelve days—visited Governor Gerry twice.

Question—Do you know where Henry is now?

Answer—No. By report, I hear he is in New-York.

Deponent left Boston in the public stage. Henry was also a passenger. But at New-Heaven deponent took a private carriage to himself.

The Count Edward de Crillon.

From the Boston Palladium, March 10.

We yesterday had a long and interesting conversation with Captain Ockington, late master of the brig Catharine, of this port. He has recently returned from Dantzick, that great rendezvous of French pirates, and give us the following account of a sweep. made in Paris in one day——— —and that nearly one year after the President of the United States officially proclaimed that the French decrees had ceased to operate

Ship Atlantic, Jayhn, of New York belonging to Messrs. Hoyt and Tom, from New-York, bound to Stockholm, cargo colonidl produce–ship and cargo worth $20,000.

Ship Hercules Snow, of N-Bedford, loaded entirely with American produce, rice cotton and tobacco—a new ship first voyage—from Charleston S. Carolina, bound to Petersburgh; never boarded nor spoken by an English cruizer—vessel and cargo worth at least $70,000.

Brig Julian, Abbott, from Philadelphia, bound to Petersburgh—had been detained in Norway ten months but was liberated after two trials——— vessel and cargo worth $80,000 coffee, sugar and indigo.

Brig Catharine, Ockington, from Boston, bound originally to Gottenburg but was taken and carried into Norway, acquited in two trials and liberated—afterwards taken by a French privateer, and caried into Dantzick, and with the other three vessels above mentioned was condemned under the French decrees—all on the 10th of September, 1811, being in the whole, property to the amount of 431,000 dollars.

These vessels being condemned at Paris, an appeal was entered by the claimants, but 4 days afterwards, the Emperor personally issued a final decree of condemnation.

The treatment of the American sailors in these vessels, is next to be mentioned. Capt. Ockington informs us, that three of his men, F. Soper of Boston, a native of this town and have a wife and family here, Harvy Howard and Henry Weston, both natives of Massachusetts, were taken and 18 others belonging to the other three vessels, were imprisoned at Dantzic, and afterwards went under a guard to Antwerp, to man the Emperor's men of war. Mr. Soper escaped and, he has returned. He is in town, and we understand will make a particular statement of his sufferings.

FRENCH HUMANITY.

Affidavit of Frederick Soper.

This certifies that I Frederick Soper, a native of Braintree, in the county of Norfolk, but from my childhood a resident in or sailing from Boston, on the third day of April 1810, shipped on board the brig Catharine, then in this port, belonging principally to Messrs John Parker and Sons, Joseph Lovil, and David Ockington, bound to Gottenburgh, with a cargo of Sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa, fustic, &c. We were taken on the 5th day of June off Norway by a Danish Privateer, and carried into Farsband.—We were tried at Christriasand and cleared. The captors appealed, and we were tried again at Copenhagen, and again cleared. On the 10th April 1811, sailed for Gottenburgh and arived the 12th. after laying there 14 days, we sailed to Petersbrgh, and on the third of May were taken by the French privateer Jeune Adolphe, and carried into Dantzic, where the crew were immediately discharged and sent on shore by the captain of the privateer.—On the 12th of May, Capt. Ockington took myself and the rest of the crew from the street, and provided us a boarding-house, where we remained until the 24th of June; we were impressed by a French pressing gang, and sent four miles from Dantzic to prison.—While we were here captain Ockington used his utmost exertions to get us liberated but in vain. On the 11th we were taken in all twenty two Americans, under a guard of 100 foot soldiers and 12 light horse-men, and conducted to Startine, here we were imprisoned two days. From that we had to walk to Antwerp, under another guard, lest we should be claimed at Hamburgh, which would have been in our rout, we were taken circuitously in the country in a direction which increased the distance to travel 300 miles. On arriving at Antwerp we were put on board an 84 gun ship, the Illustre.— There Henry Weston and myself remained one week. Finding our allowance too short to subsist upon we applied to Mr. Martin American Consul, for relief, who give us two crowns each, and directed us when that was spent to call for more. We prefered attempting with this to make our escape, which we effected, though the city is walled and every wheres guarded by soldiers. as follows; we found an arch with two centincls, to each of whom we gave a crown and were permitted to pass at dusk.

Our intention was to make the best of our way to Amsterdam, and we were obliged to travle four days and four nights, not daring to enter any house lest we should be carried back. Coming to a bridge we must necessarily pass, we met a French *gend'arms* who arrested us, and joined by two more, conducted us back to Antwerp. We were then put in a dungeon, and ironed our right hand to our left foot, and chained together by the neck and body. There we remained in a most deplorable and suffering condition for five weeks, during which time we were allowed but a pound of bread each day and water. No other provisions of any kind—nor were we allowed to obtain or receive any other. We had the privilege of entering the French service if we chose—The handcuffs on my hands were lined with copper, and in order to make it corrobe, so that it might poison my flesh. the guard used to come at twelve o'clock daily, and poor water upon it; the soars produced by this treatment are yet visable on my wrists. The consequence of this treatment was that I was sick of a fever three weeks. At the end of five weeks an order came from Paris, that all men impressed at Dantzic, should be sent to Rochefort. Arriving at Rochefort, again under a guard of 50 soldiers, were put on board a French 74. Henry Weston and John Green, the latter taken from the brig Julian of Philadelphia, refused to work Weston was put into prison ironed and kept eleven days. They then tied him on board the Triumphant again. They took John Green and tied him to the capstain of the ship, and give him 48 lashes, with a ropes end.

We were then drafted, and put on board a 120 gun ship. There we remained three weeks, when, on the 11th of Nov. Joseph Vaughan a native of New-York, and my self made our escape, having gone ashore in the launch with a number of Frenchmen. In the night we passed the river, and on the 18th arrived in Bordeaux, where we applied to Mr. Myers, the American Consul, for protection, who provided for us three days, when I was put on board the American schooner Hotspur of Baltimore, Capt. James Knowles. We sailed from Bordeaux on the 20th of December and arrived in Baltimore on the 20th Feb.

FREDERICK SOPER.

Massacchusetts Suffolk, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to, at Boston this 9th day of March, 1812. Before me William Stevenson a Justice of the Peace.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *April* 3, 1812.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

It has fell to our lot. to add another item to the already extended catalogue of calamitous events, which have occurred, by fire, in various parts of the union, during the winter which has just closed.—The dwelling house of Mr. David Compton, within a mile of this place, took fire, by accident, about 12 o'clock on the night of Saturday last, and was entirely consumed, together with almost the whole of the wearing apparel, beding, &c. of the family, consisting of 15 or 16 children! Would to God this was the only loss, but two promising children, both about 9 years old, (son and step son of Mr. C.) perished in the flames!— They slept on the loft, with one or more grown members of the family, who came down soon after the alarm was given, which led to the belief that they were safe; but their imploring voices, for the protecting arms of their beloved parents, soon arrested attention.—The father in a state of distraction, rushes forward—sees his fond children, folded in each others arms, wreathing in the agonies of death, but is repulsed by an overwhelming torrent of the devouring element—he repeats it—but is as often resisted— Relief soon became unnecessary.—— Reader, you can more easily conceive, than language describe, the feelings of a parent, under circumstances like these.

Crawford Messenger.

The cordwainers of Newark, (N. Jersey) have contracted to furnish 36,000 pair of shoes for the U. States army, to be delivered at New-York or Albany.

It is said, that the Frenchman, calling himself Count de Crillon, who has been examined before the committee of Foreign Relations respecting Henry's disclosures, is an imposter, and that the Vice President of the United States has refused to admit his countship at the same table with him.

MORE ABOUT HENRY,

AND HIS

48,000 DOLLARS ! ! !

The following extracts are from authentic Documents, relative to Mr. Henry's mysterious business.

EXTRACT

From the deposition of Mr. H. Bigelow,

OF BALTIMORE.

He (the deponent) called on the Cashier, of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, on the morning of the 13th instant, and in answer to an enquiry which the deponent made of the said Cashier, learned from him that about the middle of the last month, Mr Henry called at the said Bank, and offered him, the Cashier, a Check from the Bank of Columbia upon the Mechanics' Bank of the City of New-York, for Forty-eight Thousand Dollars, with a request that he, the Cashier, would exchange for the same smaller paper; and that he, the said Cashier, did accordingly give the said Henry smaller checks and bank notes for the said check, so drawn by the Bank of Columbia upon the Mechanic's Bank of the city of New-York, for the sum of Forty-eight Thousand Dollars.

Sworn to before

S. STERRETT.

March 14th, 1812.

Extract of a letter from JOHN HENRY to E. J. COALE, Esq. of Baltimore, dated

New York, February 27.

" In eight days I hope to find a good opportunity to cross the Atlantic. There are vessels bound to England and France, and I am some what undecided as to which of the two it is most expedient to go for direct. Perhaps I may think it best to go to the continent.

" Should you see any publications on that subject" [disclosures made to government and mentioned above in this letter] " at any time, I give you full liberty to repeat all I have told you, and be particularly careful to repel with indignation any insinuation the spirit of party may suggest, that my political mission or the papers connected with it, contain a single line that can expose any human being in the U. States."

Mr. Coale makes oath to this before S. Sterrett on the 14th of March.

By the subjoined extracts from the *Baltimore Whig*, our readers may ascertain the sentiments of a majority of the Baltimore democrats touching Henry's disclosures:

" Ardent patriots only wished to cope with Britain in the " well fought field;" but, the business of the secret service money shows, that our *energetic* administration are ambitious of coping with the British cabinet in the dark acts of intrigue. So closely are we treading in the corrupt paths of that rotten government."

" *THE INIQUITY PROVED.*

" The drafts from the treasury department remove all doubts respecting the service money granted to Henry.

" It is probable that the aversion which the public justly entertain against such immoral application of money by our chief magistrate, would drive that magistrate from the presidency—if it were not for two great reasons:

" 1st, The federal and state patronage, which is prostituted to the purchase of unprincipled democratic editors,* and the other different modes in which it is used to subsidize a corps of political Hessians in every state—all these hirelings being combined to promote the selfish interests of their master at the expense of the public interest."

* This is understood to be a slap at Billy Pechin for one, who it is said has lost 100 subscribers in consequence of his leaving the Smiths—*Fed. Rep.*

From the Baltimore Fed. Republican.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The character of the government journal is closely allied to that of the *Paris Moniteur.* It teems with perversions and misstatements, and uses such arguments only as are to be gathered from vulgar abuse of federalists and outrageous tradduction of England.

In an artful piece in that print upon the subject of Henry's mission, it is asked: " Why is such confusion produced by the event in the federal ranks? What interest, we ask, can they have as a party in interposing their political body as a rampart between the British government and the indignation of an incensed people?"

In the first place, it is universally known to be untrue, that the least confusion has been produced among federalists. On the contrary, they have been inspired with fresh spirit, energy and confidence, by a transaction redounding to their honor, while it sheds disgrace upon administration. Instead of feeling confusion, have not the jugglers, who pretended to have honorable men in their power, been defied and challenged to the exhibition of their proofs? They have been taunted, ridiculed & laughed at and they have been obliged, on the floor of Congress, to congratulate the nation on the proofs of federal virtue contained in the very forgeries eagerly bought up to blast our fame. In short the most minute circumstances connected with the affair of Henry exalts the character of the federal party, while the discoveries daily made sink his complotters at Washington into the lowest depths of turpitude. In so much is the public opinion loud in reprobating Mr. Madison's conduct that it is now a common observation among federalists here:—" I would rather than a thousand dollars, that this thing should have happened;" while democrats have declared, "they would give up administration if it could be only proved upon them that they wasted the public money upon a man like Henry,"

The British ketch Gleaner arrived at Annapolis on Thursday evening, bringing despatches for Mr. Foster, the British Minister, from his government. She left a British port about the 4th ult. and brings London papers to the first of the last month.

We have not of course learnt the nature of Mr. Foster's despatches; but we have every reason to believe they are not of a character favorable to our rights or interests.

The London papers received by this vessel are said to be destitute of interest to an American reader; except that the Courier expresses an opinion that Great Britain ought not to lose a moment in hostile preparations against this country. This opinion, founded on the report of the committee of Foreign Relations, (the adoption of which is noticed in the London prints of Jan. 23) is given in the Courier of the 25th.

The Hornet is understood to have sailed from England, previous to the departure of the Gleaner.

As the Hornet sailed from England before the Gleaner, we cannot expect to receive by her any information of a more satisfactory nature than that bro't by the Gleaner; and the papers by the latter vessel give no intimation of the repeal of the Orders in Council. " Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." We are weary of hoping or expecting from Great Britain any respect for our rights except such as is extorted at the cannon's mouth. Let us then no longer deceive ourselves; the period is arrived when the rights and honor of our country must be asserted by an appeal to arms, or ignominously surrendered to the dictation of a foreign power. The question of war is no longer a question of expediency. War or irretrievable disgrace appear to us to be the only alternatives in the choice of the American government. *Nat. Intel.*

FEDERAL TRIUMPH.

Loads, nay mountains of calumny against what has been shamefully called " the British party," has been removed by one fortunate event. A man who, *he if tells the truth,* is a traitor and a villain, sent into the Commonwealth to seek out men like himself to aid in dismembering the Union, could not find among the whold defamed Federal party, one single man who was not true to his country, and whose foot would not have spurned this Arnold had he dared to hint a treason.

Boston Gazette.

In the third volume of Gillespie's History of Greece, p. 131, may be found the following remark, which will apply to some other countries with as much justice, unfortunately as to Athens.

" IN a degenerate age and nation, few virtuous or able men ever acquired popularity merely by their virtues or abilities. In such a nation should a person, otherwise estimable, be unfortunately cursed with ambition, he must endeavour to gratify it at the expence of his feelings and his principles, and can attain general favor only as he ceases to deserve it. Unemplying integrity will meet with derision; and wisdom, disdaining artifice, will grovel in obscurity, while those alone will reach fame or fortune, of honor, who, though endowed with talents, just beyond mediocrity, condescend to flatter the prejudices, imitate the manners, gratify the pride, or adopt the sentiments of the unenlightened populace."

NEW-YORK, *March* 20.

Captain Mayo, of the schooner Hero arrived this morning from Tenerife

forms, that on the 15th December, he Duke del Parque, Governor of Teneriffe, who had been sent out from Spain about five months before, attempted to raise a rebellion. He was supposed to be in the interest of Bonaparte—in consequence of which the people sallied forth, took his command from him, and sent him to Cadiz.—The government of Cadiz, having heard of his proceedings, sent a dispatch frigate for him; but the vessel in which he was prisoner, had sailed before the arrival of the frigate.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Erie, capt. Robinson, in 50 days from Lisbon. To the politeness of capt. Robinson, we are indebted for a file of London papers to the 31st of January, inclusive.

The following is all we find on American affairs and orders in council.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 24.

AMERICA.

Mr. Whitebread asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he had any objections to the publication of the correspondence between the American and British governments.

Mr. Perceval said, he certainly should object to such publication, until some decided compromise had taken place.

Mr. Whitebread then gave notice, that he should take an early opportunity of making a motion on this subject.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Brougham gave notice, that he should, after the removal of the restrictions from the Prince Regent, move, that an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness, to rescind the Orders in Council, and the system of licensing.

WASHINGTON CITY, *March* 24.

Extract of a letter from Governor Harrison, dated 4th March, 1812.

"I have the honor to inform you that the Indians mentioned in my letter of the 26th ult. arrived at this place on Saturday last. They delivered up their arms without the least hesitation. Yesterday and the day before, I met them in council. The Kickapoos, Winebagoes, and that part of the Piankeshaw tribe, which had joined the Prophet, had employed the Weas and Red River tribes to meditate for them; and a Chief of the latter was the principal Orator. He said that the whole winter had been occupied in sending messages to the different villages of the Pottawattamies, Kickapoos, Miamis, & Delawares, to consult upon the measures which were proper to be taken under the circumstances in which they were placed, & that it was unanimously agreed to supplicate their father, the President, for peace; that this was the ardent wish of all those who had been lately under the influence of the Prophet; that they acknowleged that it was the fault of that bad man, that the late great calamity had fallen upon them. The principal Winebago Chief of the party which had joined the prophet, was present as the representative of his tribe. I informed him of the mischief which has been lately done by his tribe on the Mississippi, and the apprehensions which were entertained of further hostility from them. He has agreed to set out immediately for the residence of his tribe to inform them of our having buried the tommahawk, and to bring on one or two of the principal men to accompany the Chiefs of the other tribes in their visit to the President. He has promised candidly to explain to them the cause of the late action, (in which they lost so many warriors) and the artifices which were *practised* upon them by the Prophet to induce them to engage in it. I do believe the Indians are sincere in their profession of friendship and desire for peace, and that we shall have no further hostilities, unless it be from the Winebagoes, who are so far removed, as to consider themselves out of reach. However, the Chief whom I have sent to them assures me that they will abandon all thoughts of hostilities as soon as he arrives among them. Tecumsee has returned, and is much exasperated against his brother for his precipitancy. He blames him for throwing off the mask before their plans were matured. He sent me a short speech informing me of his return, and that he was now ready to visit the President. I have informed the other Indians that he may go with them, but not as their leader.—They unanimously and vehemently declared they never more would listen to him."

A Woman, lately from Philadelphia, would be glad to be employed as House-keeper. She can produce good recommendations. Enquire at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
April 2, 1812.

NOTICE.

All persons having debts or claims against the Borough of Pittsburgh, are requested to lay them before William Steel, Esq. Burgess, within twenty-one days of the date hereof, that they may be put in a proper train for payment.

By order of the Town Council,
D. S. SCULLY, Town Clerk.
April 3, 1812.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the last will of Melchor Beltzhoover, late of Allegheny county, deceased, will be Sold at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the second Monday of April next, the three following Tracts of Land, to wit:

One Tract in St. Clair township, within two miles of Pittsburgh, on the road to Brownville, adjoining lands of Jacob Beltzhoover, Oliver Ormsby, and others, and containing about 250 acres, with two dwelling houses, two barns, spring houses, a horse mill, still house, etc. erected thereon, and upwards of 150 acres cleared.

Also, two unimproved Donation Tracts, one No. 199, in the 6th district, containing 250 acres, and the other No. 1490, in the 7th district, containing 200 acres.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given, by

HENRY BELTZHOOVER, } *Exe-*
DANIEL BELTZHOOVER, } *cut's.*
March 30, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Fawcett, deceased, by bond, note or book account, are requested to attend at the late dwelling house of the deceased, to discharge their respective accounts, on the 14th day of May next. And all persons having any demands against said estate are desired to attend at said time, with their accounts properly attested for settlement. Attendance will be given by us,

JOSEPH FAWCETT, }
MOSES COULTER, } Adminrs.
M. M'CONNELL, }
April 2, 1812.

WANTED.

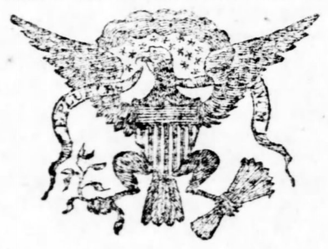
An Apprentice to the Hatter business, a lad of from 14 to 16 years of age, of moral character and decent behavior, will be taken on liberal terms by JAMES THOMSON, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. April 2, 1812.

MUSKINGUM BANK.

THE subscriber being duly authorised by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of Ohio, to receive subscriptions for the Muskingum Bank at Zanesville, Ohio, gives notice, that Books will be opened at the house of Mr. Robert Spencer, on Wednesday the first day of April next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the Capital Stock of said Bank, when and where a copy of the Law of Incorporation may be seen.—Is it necessary to observe, that every person who is in any wise interested in the state of Ohio and residents of Pennsylvania, should come forward and subscribe liberally to an institution which will so much tend to enhance the value of real property, and promote industry and the mechanic arts.

THOMAS CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, March 25th, 1812.

N. B. The Books will remain open at the Office of T. & J. Cromwell after the first of April for one month.



REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.
Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1 v.)

Lost, or taken out of the saddle bags of the subscriber, sundry papers belonging to the estate of John Barron, Jr. deceased, among which are—a bond and judgement given by John Barron, Jr. to Margaret Thompson, for 2000 dollars, which has been paid; an article of agreement between said Barron and Thomas Stokely, attorney in fact for John M'Kee, for six tracts of land on Beaver creek, letters between Wells and Riddle, and Riddle and the executrix of said Barron, relation to a judgment in favor of Barron in Somerset County, &c. Whoever finds said papers and delivers them to Samuel Jones, Esq. Recorder of Allegheny County, shall be generously rewarded.

JOSEPH HIGBEE, acting under power of Attorney for MARTHA JOHNSTON, executrix.
Pittsburgh, March, 26 1812.

N. B. As these papers can be of no use to any person but the executrix, it is expected persons will be careful how they interfere with them.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A. BOGGS,

HAS OPENED AN

IRON STORE

In Pittsburgh, a few doors from the Monongahela river, in Wood Street, where he intends keeping for Sale a large, neat and general assortment of

Susquehannah & Juniata BARR IRON.

He will also Store Goods and do Business on

COMMISSION.
March 10, 1812. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for subscription to the building of a market house, in the diamond of Pittsburgh, are hereby requested to make payment previous to the 1st day of April ensuing—otherwise suits will be commenced.—And any person having charges against the committee, on account of said building, are requested to present their accounts to David Evans, or to either of the subscribers.

DAVID EVANS,
BOYLE IRWIN,
JAMES ADAMS,
WOOLMAN GIBSON,
JOSEPH M'CLURG,
Committee.
March 10, 1812. 3t.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, president of the several Courts of Common pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, John M'Dowell and George Wallace, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 9th of March, 1812, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday in April next.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, March 12, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th day of April next, the following property, to wit.

A certain tract of land containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, situate on the waters of Little Sewickly, Ohio township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Daniel Leet—about thirty acres cleared and under fences, with a Grist and Saw mill thereon erected, a dwelling house and stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Rowland at the suit of Daniel Leet.

Also a certain tract of land situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows: By lands of John Dunbar on the north, by lands of Powell on the east, by lands of John M'Cullough on the south, and by lands of George Wallace, Esq. containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a Grist and Saw mill, a dwelling house; stone barn and still house, and about thirty five acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Fritchman, at the suit of John Little.

As also the undivided half of two lots of ground in the town of M'Keesport, Versailles township, Allegheny county, on which is built a small cabbin. Taken in execution as the property of William Clutter, at the suit of James Heron.

WM WUSTHOFF, Shff.
March 10 3t

TO LET,

A Lot of ground opposite to Diamond alley, fronting on Liberty and Penn streets, each 30 feet, in depth 240 feet—Also, a Lot of Ground between Wood and Market streets, 30 feet front on Third street, and 80 feet in depth.

AND FOR SALE,

A two story Brick House in Wood street, with extensive back buildings, the Lot fronts on Wood street 21 feet, and on Third Street 60 feet, in depth 120 feet.

Apply to, JOHN THAW.
March 17th, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a fieri facias issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, will be sold at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh; on Monday the 6th day of April next, all the right, title, and interest in and of a certain two story frame house in Wood street, Pittsburgh, containing in front eighteen feet, now in the occupancy of Thomas Gormly, lately by Andrew Galloway, adjoining north eastwardly by John Hodge, and south westwardly by Benjamin Caindrick, subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty six dollars, payable to the heirs of William Porter, deceased. Taken in execution as the property of Andrew Galloway at the suit of Thos. Ligget, and to be sold by me.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, March 24, 1812. 2t.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

WHEREAS Isaac Mears, manager for Isaac Wilson & Co. at the Brighton Iron Works, has acted improperly, and as an unfaithful agent, and has sold Mr. Anthony Beelen, of this place, a quantity of pig metal, the property of the said Isaac Wilson & Co. and taken from Mr. Beelen two notes in payment in his own name, dated on the 20th of last month, each for 301 dollars 87 1-2 cents—one payable in 60 days after date, and the other in 120 days. This is therefore to give notice to all persons, not to take a transfer or have any thing to do with said notes, as an arrangement has been made with Mr. Beelen for not paying them.

ISAAC GREGG, } *Two of the*
JER. BARKER, } *above firm.*
Pittsburgh, 10th March, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been publicly scandalized by written notices, forged out and basely executed upon the anvil of malice and under the hammer of detraction, in the loathsome workshop, and by the vile handicraft of a certain and notorious Isaac Gregg, which calumnious notices were posted up by himself and his toadeaters in several conspicuous places in Beavertown, and its vicinity, I thought proper to take notice of, and animadvert upon them in the "Western Cabinet," (Beavertown paper) because I considered it as a duty which I owed to myself, to I. Wilson & co. and to the community generally, to give some satisfactory explanation of the business, and make it public, otherwise I should have treated Gregg's paltry trash with contemptuous silence. It was not until I had put my address (to the public) into the hands of the editor of the Cabinet, for insertion, that I knew of Barker and Gregg's advertisements in "The Commonwealth" and "Pittsburgh Gazette," which will account for my not taking notice of Barker's malice in my publication, (the words which are included in crotchets in the address alluded to, were supplied after the piece went to the printer's) but since they have both joined in the hue and cry, and given it such extensive circulation, I hope an enlightened and unprejudiced public will indulge me in vindicating my conduct in the same extensive manner. For the information of my fellow citizens generally I shall first lay before them the instrument which constitutes me the sole agent of I. Wilson & co. at Brighton: it is as follows:

TO MR. ISAAC MEARS.

We the subscribers, owners and proprietors of Brighton Iron works, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, do hereby authorise and empower you to manage, conduct and transact all the business at said place; bargain, buy, sell wholesale and retail, Iron, Castings, and Merchandize, and all other business touching and concerning the same. Clerks, under clerks, and all other persons, to hire, controul & discharge. All buildings, repairs and improvements to cause to be done as in your judgement may may be most conducive to the carrying on of the business to the greatest advantage, and to use your own skill and judgement in and about the whole of said business and concern as if all and every part was your own, and not to be subject to the controul or interference of either of us; monies to receive, and to pay on account of the concern; open continue, and close accompts, but not to be held liable for bad debts, as such will unavoidably occur.—This authority to continue in force until you on your part, or we on our part, may become dissatisfied, and in case of disagreement, the party dissatisfied shall give the other two months notice of their wish to annul this instrument. For thus conducting and managing the business we will allow and pay you at the rate of eight hundred dollars per annum, and find you in satisfactory boarding, washing, and lodging, and a comfortable private apartment for your own use, together with feed and shoeing for your horse, free of charge or expence to you, and will support and indemnify you against all costs and damages that may accrue in the course of your transacting said business. Witness our hands the 15th day of April 1811.

(Signed) ISAAC WILSON,
(Signed) ISAAC GREGG,
for self and Jeremiah Barker,
(Signed) JEREMIAH BARKER.

In the course of my transacting the company's business, Gregg has many times shamefully attempted to interfere, but which however, I would never suffer, except in one or two instances, which I did with a view to accomodate some of his little whims, but I soon discovered that he was so meddling and troublesome, that it would not do to humor him, as I found if I did, he would put the whole business in confusion.—His conduct, and various other considerations, at length, induced me to resolve to withdraw myself from the business. I accordingly sent each of the parties in the firm a notice, dated 17th Feb. 1812, that I intended to resign my management and agency in two months from that date as such a notice was requisite, agreeable to the above cited statement.

I shall proceed to state, that under the powers with which I am invested, I sold a quantity of Pig Iron to Mr. Beelen, in Pittsburgh, for which Mr. Beelen gave his notes payable to me or my order in Bank, at 60, and 120 days. Immediately on my return from Pittsburgh to the works, I charged Mr Beelen on the company's books for the Pigs, and charged myself on the same, to Mr Beelen for his notes, in the same manner as I have always charged myself, for all monies received by, or made payable to me.—If for this transaction I am called an unfaithful agent, the world will judge, whether or not the charge is well founded.—As to my taking the notes in my own name I will ask in whose name else should they have been taken. It would have been highly improper for me to have taken them in the name of either J. Gregg, Jeremiah Barker or I. Wilson, individually, and it surely would have been very improper for me to have taken them in the name of Isaac Wilson & co. If I were to believe the assertion of Gregg, who has repeatedly told me long ago, that it would be useless to offer any paper at the bank, to which the name of Isaac Wilson was attached, for that it would not be received at bank, whether his name appeared in his individual capacity, or in connexion with others. This tale Gregg has repeated in the hearing of other persons, as well as in mine—No, they unfoundedly, calumniously, basely, and maliciously, have had the audacity to call me an unfaithful agent, because I would not disgracefully and shamefully, become a tool to carry their views into effect, and because I would not fall in with overtures which were insidiously made to me by Gregg long since, the complexion of which my very soul revolted at, and had I suffered Barker to have got these memorable notes into his hands, and have become my endorser, as he in another case found means to become my endorser on a note made payable to me, through which contrivance I was defeated in obtaining the money at bank, I think he never would have joined his to the name of Gregg, in any advertisement for the purpose of traducing my character. However, I trust, that their slanderous publication will not injure me where I have the good fortune to be known, and all who know Gregg, I am persuaded, will be ready to acknowledge, that a person could not be more scandalized, than to be called an honest man by him—Their dragging in and making use of the name of Isaac Wilson & co. in their advertisement, is an unwarrantable, unauthorised, and violent act, for Isaac Wilson was never consulted by them about it, and they knew that they could not obtain his sanction to any such base proceeding.—It is because I would not suffer them to draw the money out of my hands, to subserve their views, but chose to appropriate it to the payment of such of the company's bona fide debts as I thought fit, that they are now endeavouring to injure my reputation by all the machinations in their power. My transactions are all open, fair, and free from dark disguise as the company's books will shew, to any person who will take the trouble to examine them; to which examination, every one desirous of making it is freely and cordially invited, when they will have the opportunity of seeing that the company is in my debt more than the amount of the notes, even if I chose to appropriate them to the payment of myself, which for numerous, powerful & cogent reasons, prudence would dictate, that it would be highly proper for me to do, and I defy them to shew any cause why the notes should not be paid to me, or my order, or that I have no right to make use of them for my own private purposes, or that I am in the least blamable for doing so—But if I were to neglect to pay myself, when I have an opportunity, I might rightly be blamed, after seeing both the former managers shamefully kept out of their salaries, and put to the inconvenience and disadvantage of being obliged to lay out of their money until it can be recovered by the tedious process of law, which plan the said Gregg has pursued and effected, by contriving means to quarrel with them just before they left the works, and has never failed endeavouring to injure their characters also, by calumniating them.—

Since writing the above, I see that, Gregg, the poor wretch, has come out in this day's "Cabinet" in the most impotent, scurrilous, and bolingsgate piece against me that could have been penned by the meanest blackguard; but what could be expected from a man so vindictive and bloated with rage as he always is, where he is openly and completely detected in his base and dark designs—He speaks of two transactions which took place eight or nine years back in Pittsburgh, which he pretends to say is the cause of my hostility against him. Indeed Gregg acted that part in both of them, which is too dirty to dwell on, and he has grossly and maliciously misrepresented them in his vengeful cavings; however his cavings are but wind, and he is so much beneath contempt, that it is unnecessary to take any further notice of what he says about them, than, that if he knew that I had acted an improper part in that business, why did he confide such an important business as I am entrusted with here to my uncontroled, and sole direction? His conduct in this particular confutes his own arguments and assertions.—I may say in the language of Shakespeare,

"He who robs me of my purse, steals trash
'Twas mine, 'tis his and may belong to thousands,
But he who filches from me my good name
Steals that, which not enriches him, but makes
me poor indeed"

I submit the above to an enlightened public, and subscribe myself their obedient servant,

ISAAC MEARS, manager
for Isaac Wilson & co.

Brighton, March 23, 1812. (3t.)

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
INTEND SHORTLY TO PUBLISH

LIMON'S
ELEMENTS OF SCIENCE & ART,
Being a familiar introduction to
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY
AND
CHEMISTRY:

Together with their application to a variety of elegant and useful arts,
IMPROVED AND ENLARGED
By TH: WEBSTER.
First American from the last London Edition,
With additions and improvements,
By F. AIGSTER, M. D.
In II Vols.

THE favourable reception, which of late, several extensive works devoted to general literature, have received from the American public, evinces the eagerness of our citizens for useful information, as well as the constant and rapid progress of their civilization. Of the real and intrinsic merit of those publications it would be needless to speak; but whatever may be their usefulness, it must be undoubtedly limited to a comparatively small number of readers. The high price of such works renders them unattainable for many who might perhaps derive from the perusal, more real benefit than most of those who are anxious only to decorate the shelves of their libraries. Amidst the immense variety of matter treated of in these works, the really instructive parts form but a small portion of the ponderous mass, and unity of plan, as well as of execution, must become altogether impossible, when not only the labour is entrusted to so many various hands, but when many years are spent in the slow task of a gradual publication, whilst the most important changes and revolutions in the wide dominions of science follow one another in rapid succession. Scarcely any of these inconveniences seems to be attached to compendiums, and as it were, miniature views of the most essential branches of human knowledge, and books of this kind have, accordingly, been frequently offered to the public—unfortunately the task of a compiler, which at no time can be entitled to the claim of a high literary reputation, has appeared to many as rather too easy, and the performance has often proved to be flimsy, trivial and unsatisfactory. The work which we presume to recommend to the attention of the American public, is altogether free from these reproaches. It embraces under the smallest compass possible, a vast circle of knowledge, and the matter is almost always selected with a view to render it applicable in real and practical life. Deep scientific researches and empty theoretical speculations are studiously discarded. The style is clear and chaste, equally remote from the stiffness of scientific forms, and from the vulgarity of too familiar language. The original author of the work was an ingenious mechanic, and his publication was considered in England as affording so much practical information, that it became conspicuously distinguished among books of this class, and passed through many editions. Mr. *Webster* has added a considerable stock to the intrinsic merit of the work, and the numerous improvements with which he has enriched it, would secure him justly a place among the original writers, if his modest, did not disclaim this title.

The work is divided into two volumes. The first is devoted to *Natural Philosophy*, and treats under particular heads of *Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics Hydraulics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism and Astronomy.*

The second volume begins with a treatise on *Chemistry*, which is followed by an easy introduction to the knowledge of *Manufactures* and *Arts* established on chemical principles.—Bread making, brewing, bleaching, dying, calico-printing, tanning and currying, refining of metals, pottery and glass making, moulding and casting, varnishing, gilding and silvering, &c. &c. form the most prominent features in this useful collection, besides a number of miscellaneous articles. A treatise on drawing, painting, etching and engraving terminates the whole work.—

With respect to the intended additions of the American republication, the editor feels himself bound to make a candid declaration. Of some of the various branches which form the wide range of knowledge contained in these volumes, he confesses to possess but a smattering knowledge. Happily these very same departments are of such a nature, as to render the improving labour of the editor equally unnecessary and presumptuous. Of this class is the treatise on the fine arts, and that on Astronomy. In Mechanics and Hydraulics, some new and useful applications of long established principles, and in Optics some recent discoveries will require a particular mention. Of the remaining divisions of the first volume *Galvanism* alone will call for a careful revision and almost for a new composition. More important changes and improvements will be reserved for the second volume. The latest discoveries of Mr. Davy, and the theoretical views of Dr. Coxe, of Philadelphia, have in the space of a few years, unmodelled the very frame of chemical science, whilst every particular branch has been enriched with a number of curious and frequently important facts. The list of chemical arts and manufactories will be considerably enlarged, but such process only will be recommended as have stood the test of direct and personal experience. The choice of the editor in this department will be particularly guided by the wants and circumstances of the American commonwealth, and it will be his peculiar aim to counteract the trade of those dealers in secrets, who mislead so often the unwary and the ignorant, whilst they alone derive fruit from their unfounded pretentions to knowledge. At the same time, the original bulk of the work will be nearly preserved by the suppression of some trifling or irrelevant articles. In all these changes, nevertheless, the editor will endeavour to proceed with that decent respect which is due to the labours of others. By following up this plan, he hopes that the work will prove to be an acceptable *Vade Mecum* for the learned, an easy and familiar introduction for the student, and an agreeable companion for the cultivated part of society.

C. S. and E. have just received part 2d of volume 16, and part 1st, of volume 17, of Dr. Rees' Cyclopoedia. Subscribers are requested to call and get their numbers.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,
FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north-west corner of the Market Square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them, that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the public patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock.

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week. Returning, starts for Millerstown, &c, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.
Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,
Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,
A small BRICK HOUSE
in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of
JAMES MORRISON.
Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,
HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

Patterson & Hopkins,
Have just received from Chambersburgh, and have for Sale at their Bookstore, corner of Wood and Fourth-streets, Pittsburgh, a quantity of
Fullers' Press Boards,
of the best quality. March 12, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of alias levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed will be exposed to sale the at court-house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th day of April next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit.

A certain tract or piece of land, situate on Chartiers creek, in St Clair township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Presley Nevill on every side except on said creek, together with all the mills, distilleries, improvements, barns, stables and out houses of what kind soever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, with the appurtenance, more particularly described and bounded by a deed of indenture in fee simple, between John Barkholder and Christiana his wife of the one part, and Peter Declary of the other part, dated the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for said county in book N, page 144, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. Also a certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, being part of the lot marked and numbered in the general plan of said borough No. 181, particularly bounded and described by a deed of indenture in fee simple, Gabriel Dubeck of the one part, and said Peter Declary of the other part dated the 10th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and one, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, in and for the county aforesaid, in book L, page 122, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, together with the hereditaments and appurtenance. Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Mayers the true tenant of the premises, described in the mortgage, at the suit of James O'Hara and Presley Nevill.

Wm. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, Feb 4, 1812.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Three Shillings for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812.

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given for good Wheat.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.
August 30, 1811. tf

COPPER & TIN WARE
MANUFACTORY
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures
COPPER AND TIN WARES
of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lad, wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,
Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!
Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowy.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly defrived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by
ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to
THOMAS COLLINS.
Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for Sale an assortment of
Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper,

FOOLSCAP, No. 1, 2 and 3.
Thick Royal, and Medium, do. Post,
Thin Post,
Coarse printing medium,
Large and small wrapping, etc.

He will have from the Manufactory a constant supply, which he will dispose of by the ream or larger quantity. Printers, Stationers and Storekeepers, will meet with liberal terms.

The highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

JAMES LEA, corner of Market and Second Street.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 11, 1812.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

BEST green Havanne coffee in logsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cognac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,
At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES

Prepared with the greatest care and attention
BY MICHAEL LEE & CO.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.
This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.
A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.
So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.
Proved by long experience to be unequaled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.
Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.
An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.
Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder
For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.
For the cure of every kind of head-ach

The Indian Vegetable Specific.
For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of
MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.